withdrawal and rehabilitation of around 2 million children working in hazardous occupations. So far 76 Child Labour Projects have been set up for the rehabilitation of around 1.5 lakh children working in hazardous occupations.

The Supreme Court of India has also in their judgement dated 10.12.96 given certain directions regarding the manner in which children working in hazardous occupations are to be withdrawn and rehabilitated as also the manner in which the working conditions of children working in non-hazardous occupations are to be regulated and improved upon. The various directions of the Supreme Court are to be implemented in a time bound manner. Steps are being taken by the Government as a follow up of the directions of the Supreme Court.

Workforce in the Organised and Unorganised Sectors

1028. SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total workforce in the country in the organsied and unorganised sectors, including Agriculture;

(b) what is the percentage of workforce employed in Agriculture, and what is the percentage which is employed in industry, stating where the rest of workforce is employed;

(c) what is the average income of the average agricultural workforce and how much of our workforce is living below the poverty line; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take and what is the time schedule for improving the lot of agricultural labour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) No. of total workers is given below:

Total	Agriculture
285932	185300

Non-Agricultural

Total	Organised	Unorganised
100632	26819	73813

(Source: Census 1991 and EMI Programme; figures in '000)

(b) As per Survey conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation number of persons employed in Agriculture is 62.60%, Manufacturing employs 10.72%. The rest of the work force is employed in Mining Quarrying, Construction and other trades, Transport, Financial and Communities services.

(c) Average wage/Salary earning of male agricultural workers for all India was Rs. 14.58 per day and for female it was Rs. 10.65 as per 43rd round of NSSO (1987-88). In 1993-94, 35.97% population was living below poverty line.

(d) The Government are implementing a number of poverty alleviation and Employment Generation Schemes Viz. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rojgar Yojna (JRY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) and Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) which are designed specially to benefit that rural poor including agricultural labourers. These schemes are of continuing nature. A comprehensive legislation to regulate their employment and conditions of service and to provide for certain welfare measures has also been drafted.

Elimination of Child Labour in Hazardous Employments

1029. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made so far towards elimination of child labour in hazardous jobs, industry and mines under